

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AFTER DARK—YOUNG
LIFE IN DANGER.PIERCE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—BARRE BLOND.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPHY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—SIGILLI VESPERI.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—MRS. F. W. LAN-
DER AS ELIZABETH.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE LANGSHIRE LASS.NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK, ON LON-
DON BY NIGHT.GERMAN THEATRE, Broadway.—MRS. F. W. LAN-
DER AS ELIZABETH.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
LADY OF LYONS.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, BURLINGAME.—OTHER AFRICAN ENTERTAINERS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 21 Broadway.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—THE GREAT OR-
IGINAL LINDARD AND VALENTINE COMPANY.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.APOLLON HALL, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—
JAMES TAYLOR ENTERTAINMENT.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 24th
st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.MAGIC TEMPLE, 615 Broadway.—PROFESSOR ROBERT
NICOLE, THE MAGICIAN.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton st.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—LOVE IN AID CORNER, &c.HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—JENNIE WIGWAG, &c.ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF OIL
PAINTINGS.—GENERALA.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
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SCIENCE AND ART.

and Twenty-second street. After a considerable and rather excited discussion over the question of the advisability of making such nominations an informal ballot was taken, at which Mr. Marshall O. Roberts got 26 votes; Mr. Charles S. Spencer, 19; General John O'Connell, 13; General Sickles, 13; Horace Greeley, 10, and Peter Cooper, Robert Bonner and a score of others, 1 each. The party of action, led by Mr. Spencer, then endeavored to get a vote pledging the Convention to make nominations, but after the previous question had been ordered the vote upon it was entertained and carried, and the Convention adjourned till Monday night. The party of compromise is understood to be trying to make an arrangement by which the republicans are to endorse the nomination of John Kelly for Mayor, and get the democrats to throw their candidate for Corporation Counsel—Mr. Abram Lawrence—overboard and substitute Mr. Shaw as the candidate for that office. The compromisers intimate that the course pursued by the party of action in trying to force through nominations was simply in the interest of Tammany Hall, which does not want to have the republican vote cast for Mr. Kelly.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. In the Board of Common Council the ordinance authorizing the sale of City Cemetery stock to the amount of \$15,000 was passed. The erection of two new piers at Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, was authorized, resolutions directing the paving of numerous uptown streets with Belgian pavement were passed, and \$30,000 was appropriated for the expenses of the celebration of the last Fourth of July.

General Grant, with his wife and suite, quietly left this city for Philadelphia yesterday. Two large brick buildings—Nos. 109 and 201 Water street, Brooklyn—were destroyed by fire yesterday morning about daybreak. One of the walls fell during the progress of the fire and buried two firemen, named Boyhart and Yerks. They were taken out alive, but shockingly injured. Boyhart died before he reached home, and Yerks sustained internal injuries, which are very dangerous. The loss on the property is about \$100,000.

Eleven stables in different parts of the city were fired almost simultaneously yesterday afternoon. Captain Cameron and Fire Marshal Brackett held to the theory that they were fired by wandering young ruffians who were but recently ejected by the owners from these stable lots, which they have usually made their lodging places.

The stallion George Wilkes trotted against the bay mare American Girl at the Union Course yesterday and beat her in three straight heats, after a very closely contested race, his best time being 2:27 1/2.

The National Christian Convention closed last evening. In the forenoon Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a discourse in his characteristic style on "prayer meetings." Resolutions eulogistic of General Grant and promising him the prayers of the Convention were passed, an address adopted to the evangelical churches of England and several other interesting topics discussed.

A boy who was playing truant from his mother's school in a timetown in Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday night, and was suffocated.

The steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, of the Inman line, will leave pier No. 45 North river at twelve o'clock M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Liverpool, via Queenstown. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M., 21st inst.

The National line steamship Helvetia, Captain Cutting, will sail at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, 21st inst., from pier No. 47 North river, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship Europa, Captain Craig, will leave pier No. 20 North river at twelve M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry, Ireland.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain Weir, of the Merchants' line, will sail for New Orleans direct, leaving pier No. 12 North river, at three P. M. on Saturday, 21st inst.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will sail from pier No. 13 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Savannah, Ga.

The stock market yesterday was dull for all shares except Erie and New York Central. The former rose to 62 and declined to 61, rising again to 64. The latter was quite active. Gold closed at 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.
Lord Parker, of England, and General C. S. Sawtelle, of the United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Hodge and Rev. W. H. Green, of Princeton, N. Y., and J. G. Walker, of the United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge J. P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, and W. Woodbridge, of Savannah, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. B. W. Wood, of Baltimore; G. S. Gideon and W. D. Colt, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

The Women's Rights Convention in Boston yesterday adopted a constitution and elected officers. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe being chosen President. Among the Vice Presidents are William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whitier, and others. Senator Wilson, being called on made a speech, in which he said that after the negro suffrage question was settled he should advocate the cause of woman.

William Henry Carwell was found guilty in the Utica courts yesterday of the murder of Abby Sanders, a little girl of eight years, whom he had strangled. He will be sentenced to-day.

Government Frauds and Corruptions.—A Clearing Out the First Duty of President Grant.

The republican journals, with some democratic volunteers to help them, are industriously laboring to make up a Cabinet for General Grant. There are two radical *Tribunes* which assume to speak as men having authority—an Eastern *Tribune* and a Western *Tribune*—and they have both some fatherly advice to give to the President elect on various things, including his Cabinet. The Eastern *Tribune* has many things to suggest in the way of retrenchments and reforms; but is too modest by half in withholding its Cabinet favorites. The Western *Tribune*, with no pretensions of mock modesty, speaks without reservation on the Cabinet, in favor of Stanton for the State Department, as the right man to settle the Alabama claims, and in favor of the Galena Washburne first for the Treasury and next for the Interior Department. It seems to be generally conceded, meantime, that the Washburne family will supersede the Blair family in the kitchen Cabinet, and the prevailing idea is that of anything for a change—on the principle of rotation.

We are not much troubled, meantime, about General Grant's Cabinet. In the selection of his principal generals for his great task of putting down the rebellion he exhibited a degree of good sense and sagacity equal to the genius of Napoleon, while in the brief term of his occupation of the War Department he proved himself a practical retrencher and reformer. We expect, too, that his Cabinet will be selected with his usual sagacity in reference to the work before him, which is that of rebuilding the Union and the government on a substantial basis from the wrecks of our destructive civil war. The first duty thus devolving upon him will be the herculean labor of clearing out the Augean stables of their forty years' accumulations of filth and corruption. We may forty years, because the corruptions in the government which have risen into such a huge mountain as to attract the eyes of the world had their beginnings under the rigid party spoils policy inaugurated by General Jackson. The trouble began with Jackson, who was elected partly on the cry of "retrenchment and reform," against the ad-

ministration of John Quincy Adams, the annual expenditures of which were about thirteen millions a year.

Now, with a peace establishment and a civil war debt absorbing four hundred millions a year, we say that General Grant has a herculean task of genuine retrenchment and reform before him, inasmuch as in the collection of this sum of four hundred millions at least a hundred millions by frauds are lost to the Treasury, while many millions are wasted in its disbursement. But how is the new President to begin this work of reform, when they tell us that the laws are so defective as to encourage frauds, and that no amendments can be expected from Congress? We say, for instance, that as the whiskey rings have grown fat, powerful and insolent under the present batch of revenue officials, the first duty of President Grant will be to clear them all out, from the Secretary of the Treasury down, and to put new men in their places, and to watch them all as he watched every movement of his various armies and army detachments during the war.

This, from his comprehensive experience as the master of vast bodies of men actively employed and widely diffused, will be no difficult task for Grant, though vastly too much for Johnson. In truth, the whiskey rings seem so far to have perplexed and befogged Johnson with their manifold tricks and complications that he hardly knows whether Fullerton or McCulloch, or Rollins or Blackley, or Courtney, Fitch or Mrs. Stephens is to be trusted. He is all in a muddle upon this contraband whiskey, though we are assured that with him it is "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." It is enough, however, that the whiskey rings have so confused him that he knows not where to begin or what to do, and so does nothing. Some of his apologists still plead his want of power to remove even confessed rogues, and that so the Tenure of Office law ties him up. But he has still the power of suspension, and if desirous of a thorough exposure of these whiskey frauds he would surely suspend these corrupt whiskey officials by the score, on the evidence at hand, and challenge an investigation by the Senate.

But as there appears to be no hope of any decisive action of this sort from Mr. Johnson, we may assume that the work of ferreting out and putting a stop to these whiskey frauds, tobacco frauds, and all the other frauds upon the Treasury and honest taxpayers, will be transferred in the bulk to General Grant. But still this legacy from Johnson will be but a bagatelle compared with the legacy from Buchanan to Lincoln. We know, too, that Grant is the man for the work, and that where he has a task before him he does not hesitate in counting upon the dangers of pitching in, but pitches in and fights his way through. The opportunity will be before him, even with the laws as they stand, of saving at least a hundred millions to the Treasury, now divided among gangs and rings of thieves and robbers, officials and outside confederates, and all in consequence of the imbecility of the present administration. We look to General Grant to pounce upon this opportunity at La Fort Donelson, and to give the confederate Treasury robbers, great and small, no other "alternative than an unconditional surrender."

The Mayoralty Question.
In charter nominations rotation in office ought to be a cardinal principle with the democratic party, because experience shows that when an individual holds office too long he becomes a persistent beggar for place and it is found a difficult matter to get rid of him and give other patriotic aspirants a chance. A charter election occurs next month; and we already find John Kelly—a veteran officeholder in the democratic ranks—making his appearance in a side show as candidate for Mayor, with the expectation of a nomination by the regular Republican Convention. Well, John Kelly is a good citizen and a respectable man; but he has already been elected by the Tammany democracy, to whom he owes all his past political favors, to the offices of Councilman, Alderman, member of Congress and twice to the valuable position of Sheriff of New York—being the only man, we believe, who has held that lucrative office a second term. John Kelly was brought up as a lad in the HERALD office when he first came to New York, and was well brought up; but he went into politics in despite of his early training. We supported him for office while he was poor and lived in the locality of the Fourteenth ward. Now that he has made himself a millionaire out of the public purse and lives like a nabob in the high locality of one of the most fashionable avenues of upptendown, we think he should be satisfied and give place to others who have not enjoyed such good fortune. Besides, his good sense ought to tell him that, as the candidate of the Metropolitan Excise law radicals, he will find his strength very different to what it was as the candidate of the free lager and free whiskey Tammany democracy.

If the democrats nominate A. Oakley Hall, as it is said they will, as their candidate for Mayor, he will no doubt be elected by a large majority. He will suit those who take a pride in the dignity of the city, because he is a man of superior ability, a profound thinker, an eloquent talker, and understands thoroughly the details of the municipal government. He will suit the taxpayers, because while he has filled the poorly paid and hard working office of District Attorney he has never made a claim of a dollar against the city outside his regular salary. He will satisfy the untortured democracy, because he has been the foremost and most effective advocate of their principles. He will command the support of the Irish and German elements, whiskey and lager, because as prosecuting officer of the city he has stood between the people and those who would have made the objectionable Excise law yet more oppressive and tyrannical than it is. After Oakley Hall has filled as many offices as John Kelly has held and has made as large a fortune out of them, we shall request him to step aside, as we now advise John Kelly to step aside, and give others a chance. We have no doubt he will then be prepared to do so with as much readiness and as good grace as we understand the gallant, eloquent and open-handed Richard O'Gorman is about to display in his declination of the lucrative office of Corporation Council, which he now fills, in favor of A. R. Lawrence.

The Crisis in the Island of Cuba.
The important news from Cuba published in the HERALD of these last few days leaves little room to doubt that the insurrection will triumph and that speedily. Its progress thus far has been remarkably rapid and extensive; the whole of the eastern department is in the hands of the revolution, except a few coast towns where the government troops are closely cooped up. The railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe has been out and a train captured, but all pillage and brigandage is promptly and severely repressed. The negroes are still working on the plantations and are neither hindered nor injured. Their masters and the wealthy classes freely launch into the cause and risk their all. We know that fifteen thousand improved rifles have been shipped from an Eastern port of this country to the insurgents, and more are to follow. The authorities of Puerto Principe arrested many wealthy Cuban residents; but, in retaliation, the insurgents captured several Spaniards and effected an exchange. Thus it would seem that the power of Spain—not merely the sway of Isabella II.—is about to vanish; and the Goddess of Liberty is to set the Pearl of the Antilles on her more noble brow.

There are, however, some facts and statistics that it will be well to bear in mind. The total area of Cuba is, in round numbers, forty-five thousand square miles; but, as to the population of the two departments—white, free colored and slave population—the following figures are suggestive:—

	Slaves	Whites	Colored	Stones	Total
Eastern Department	25,000	100,000	75,000	65,000	265,000
Western Department	25,000	100,000	75,000	65,000	265,000
Total	50,000	200,000	150,000	130,000	530,000

In Cuba, as in all tropical countries, the planter and his household seek the commercial and manufacturing centres for an abode. There is more comfort, more society, more news, more intercourse with the developed world and its civilization, such as the latter is. Hence the Western Department of Cuba must be looked to as the seat of power, wealth and intelligence. Until that part of the island declares itself we shall remain ignorant of Cuban policy. No statesman will look to the weaker portion of a community to learn its policy; nor will he look upon a calm and quiet attitude as evidence of weakness. This calm and quiet attitude is that of the Western Department of Cuba, and it is strengthened by the support of European power. All praise and credit is due to the insurgents for the manner in which they have put down pillage and brigandage, as well as for their strict adherence to the laws of war in the present struggle. But is not the threat to burn the plantations and property of such as aid the government plain enough to warn all who have anything to lose that their wisest policy is to enter into the independence scheme—the annexation scheme, if we will—and abide the event? If the American government check filibustering, or European naval squadrons show more vigilance and spirit than our own did against the Confederate privateers, what certainty is there that the leaders in this Cuban revolt will not be led or forced into a dangerous stratagem? We know that all the wealthy, influential and statesmanlike residents of Cuba are anxious to have their island annexed to the United States. Some are here to secure speedily, if possible, such an end. Most of their wealth consists of property that rests its value on slave labor. They have fears that annexation means speedy ruin to them. One of these men asserts that a leading abolition organ here is compromised in favor of gradual emancipation in Cuba; in other words, that Cuba shall not share the fate of our late Southern States. The treatment of the latter is set down as due to their wilful treason and effort to break up our republic. Cuba has not been disloyal; she wishes to add a pearl to Columbus's crown. Cubans with such views have been appealed to for aid in the cause of the insurgents. It has been offered on the above grounds, but refused, as universal freedom is the insurgent motto. The threat to burn or destroy the property of those who aid the government has had its desired effect, and the insurgents deserve all praise for the respect they have shown to the lives and property of neutrals. But should General Dulce make his appearance in Havana with a powerful force, the revolution might be marched into an ambush by some of its very leaders. There may be those who are riding the storm to break its fury. The news from Spain, however, does not warrant the departure of any large force for Cuba, even though Dulce's interest in Cuba prompts him to urge such a policy, simply because Spain cannot afford to part with any troops just now. But these observations are made from a Cuban standpoint. Here we need to look at the matter in another light.

We have several times sought to purchase Cuba. The island has always been anxious to annex itself. This anxiety is probably the cause of the enormous and iniquitous taxation levied on Cuba and the persistence with which Spain has refused administrative reforms plainly needed. This continual fretting and abrasion has only tended to make the gem brighter, so bright, in fact, that the most skillful and delicate statesmanship is required to set the jewel in freedom's diadem. Has our State Department yet got out of its apprenticeship? Does it know how to handle this delicate affair? Is it aware that jealous Powers are ready to smash the jewel and the workman's tools?

Fortunately for Cuba and for freedom's cause, Grant will soon take up the map of this Continent with more than the will—with the power—to settle the foundations of peace and liberty that the empire of peace, delugedly promised by the nephew of a great soldier in the Old World, must be realized in this, the New World, by a great soldier himself.

The Democracy Breaking Up.
All over the land there are signs that the democracy is breaking up. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." What must be the result when the Pendleton democracy hurls bombshells and grapeshot into the Seymour democracy and the latter furiously returns the fire? Somebody must be hurt. The battle of the Killenny cats was fatal to both combatants, and it is not rash to predict that the present quarrel between the two wings of the democratic army may have a similar termination. One

by one the organs of the Pendleton, or Southern rights democracy, are silenced. The Charleston *Mercury*, without a premonitory sign, has suddenly given up the ghost. It has caved in and fallen to pieces, like Wendell Holmes' famous "one horse shay." The Louisville *Journal* had already caved in. The demise of the *Journal* may have been hastened by the high tax on Bourbon; but as the editor of the *Mercury* drinks nothing but water no such conjecture is admissible as to the fate of that newspaper. Numerous other democratic journals are daily meeting with the same fate. They succumb to the inexorable logic of events. Not only the Pendleton organs, but some of the Seymour organs are foredoomed. They, too, must cave in, here and elsewhere. The democracy is manifestly breaking up all over the land.

Trouble Beginning.
The spirit of rivalry and jealousy is beginning to show itself in the republican organs. This is particularly evident in the course of those journals in this city and the temper they exhibit toward each other in discussing prominent topics. For instance, one favors an increase in the President's salary, with a sly wink at the great Elect and a mouth watering for the rare viands and the generous wines at the expectant table in the Executive kitchen. This organ is familiar with high living and desires General Grant to have a salary that will enable him to maintain a luxurious table for the benefit of his friends. On the other hand, another organ opposes an increase of salary in view of the twenty-four hundred million indebtedness under which the nation groans, as if the proposed increase would prove more than a drop in a wine cooler as compared with our magnificent national obligations. This is the cheap-living, tenement-house, bran-bread branch of the republican organs—a very noisy, persistent, hungry, grasping set of political *sans culottes*.

Then there is a row about the Tenure of Office bill. One set of republican organs declare that the bill must be modified or Grant will be a mere mummy President, like Andy Johnson, without power to do good or evil—a mere nonentity, neither useful nor ornamental. Another batch aver that a modification in the Tenure of Office bill would be an admission that the party had been acting wrong; and, moreover, they are not precisely so sure about General Grant's fidelity to radicalism as to allow him the reins without—to use an equine figure—first testing this soundness and endurance. But, with or without a Tenure of Office bill, General Grant can suspend all government officers tainted with corruption, and, pending investigation, submit their cases to the Senate, which will be bound to sustain him.

Still another set of republicans are crazy after a universal suffrage amendment to the constitution, forcing, willy nilly, negro suffrage alike upon all the States. And yet another faction are positively opposed to such an extreme measure and are rather violent in their opposition.

Finally, prominent republican organs are highly exercised in regard to the composition of General Grant's Cabinet, there being already formed or in process of formation Cabinet rings in the East, in the West, in the North and even in the South. The Eastern, or New England, ring has Sumner as its favorite, with an old régime, but rather enterprising, Boston paper as an organ. The Western, or Chicago, ring has Elihu B. Washburne as its favorite, with a Chicago *quid nunc* as an organ. The Southern, or carpet bag, ring has a representative man as its favorite, with a colored organ to groom him for the contest. But the grandest ring of all—the great concentric ring, the ring within rings, the ring that is prepared to dish up Cabinet ministers, foreign ambassadors, fat collectorships, and to serve out according to order all the superb plums and delicious drippings from the larder of a fresh administration—is the New York ring, with its impatient, quarrelsome and troublesome organs. Happily for the peace of General Grant either of these organs can furnish a candidate for a place in his Cabinet or an ambassadorship abroad without going out of the purlieu of their own sanctuaries.

In the meantime, while all these political wire-pullers are in a ferment about appointments and plunder under General Grant's administration that hero visits New York, smokes his cigar, dines and chats pleasantly with personal friends, rides out with the noblest specimens of horseflesh in the world, and quietly and significantly remarks to some who approach him on political topics, "When others have ceased talking it will be time for me to begin to act." It is clear, therefore, that the signs of trouble which begin to show themselves among the republican leaders and organs do not disturb the equanimity of General Grant in the least, but that, having made up his mind to go into the Presidential office with a determination to reform abuses, reduce expenditures, and place capable, honest and trustworthy men in office, he will do so at the hazard of the opinions of all political hacks who may think they have him securely in their greedy clutches. Trouble is beginning in the republican camp.

DUBLIN IN NEW YORK.—The following is a list of the public offices in New York at present filled by the worthy, spirited and patriotic sons of Old Erin, God bless them:—
Sheriff,
Register,
Comptroller,
City Chamberlain,
Corporation Counsel,
Police Commissioner,
President of the Croton Board,
Acting Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen,
President of the Board of Councilmen,
Clerk of the Common Council,
Clerk of the Board of Councilmen,
President of the Board of Supervisors,
Five Justices of the Courts of Record,
All the Civil Justices,
All but two of the Police Justices,
All the police court Clerks,
Three out of four Coroners,
Two Members of Congress,
Three out of five State Senators,
Eighteen out of twenty-one Members of Assembly,
Fourteen-nineteenth of the Common Council, and
Eight-ninths of the Supervisors.

THE RIVAL GOVERNORS OF FLORIDA.—The controversy between Governor Reed and Lieutenant Governor Gleason is about to take a legal shape which, it is to be hoped, will bring the disreputable contest to an end. In the

Supreme Court at Tallahassee yesterday information was filed against Lieutenant Governor Gleason, and a rule was ordered by the judges, returnable on Monday next, calling on Mr. Gleason to show cause why a writ of *quo warrant* should not be issued in his case. The merits of this controversy will thus come for adjudication before the Supreme Court, and meantime we trust the excitement will be allowed to subside and that we shall have no more such undignified scenes between officials as have occurred in Florida for some time past.

The Situation in Spain.
The revolutionary movement in Spain up to the date of our latest news hangs fire. Yesterday we published a letter from the pen of our special correspondent in Madrid, in which the situation in Spain is admirably described. It confirms the views which we have put forth from time to time—that the revolutionary leaders were playing a deep and dangerous game or they were in every respect unequal to the occasion. It was an easy task for Prim and his colleagues to overturn the government of Queen Isabella, simply because on this particular question the Spanish people were of one mind. Queen Isabella and her Ministers had become hateful, and the entire nation welcomed the opportunity of ridding themselves of the nuisance. It was not unnatural for the liberated people to place a certain amount of confidence in men who, ostensibly at least, stood to them in the relation of liberators. The confidence, however, was given in the hope that the revolutionary movement should be guided to the advantage of the people. It now appears that the interests of the people are to be judged only from the standpoint of Prim, Serrano & Co. The Juntas, central and provincial, were dissolved on the understanding that the elections for the constituent Cortes were to take place forthwith. Several weeks have since elapsed, and, so far as we know, the date of election is as yet undetermined. Rumors from Madrid by cable last night say that Prim is negotiating with the Prince of the Asturias with a view to making him King of Spain, with Prim himself as Regent.

In these circumstances it is not unnatural that the people should begin to reveal impatience and that something like reactionary tendencies should already be manifest. They are facts of great significance that the provisional government has been compelled to undo some of the work of the provincial Juntas, and that it has found it necessary to retrace its steps in regard to the Church. These things show that we have little reason to hope and much to fear in regard to the final success of the revolution.

The truth is the men now in power are falling into the same mistake into which Neckar fell in France in 1793, and to which Mirabeau attributed all the subsequent horrors and excesses of the revolution—that, namely, of having no policy and allowing the National Assembly to meet without trying or being able to guide it. Either that or they are artfully playing into Napoleon's hands. Which-ever be the fact it is undeniable that they are creating Napoleon's opportunity. Napoleon knows this, and it is daily becoming less and less difficult to believe that he is now to become master of Spain, as he is already master of Italy.

Ocean Steamers and Subsidies.—Our Commerce in the Rear.
We publish to-day a very sensible communication upon the subject of steam connection with other countries. It may be truly said that it is painful to American pride, to American advancement, to our interests and to the respect which we desire to retain or build up for ourselves throughout the world, to see such a sad decadence in our commerce. Before our late war broke out we competed throughout the world with the best freight ships that Europe could produce. Now shipbuilding has fled from our coasts to Canada, and the impulse given by our bad management to English and French shipyards has been a great source of national advancement to those nations.

It is undeniable that narrow ideas have shaped bad laws, which are still worse administered, and that ten years more in the same direction will put us as far out of reach of the world, through any effort of our own, as is Independent Tartary to-day. Our wharves are rotting down, our shipyards deserted, our shipwrights losing their skill, our seacoast population cease to be sailors, our boys cease to learn shipbuilding, our magnificent forests are useless, our neighbors are laughing at our ignorance and praying that our stupidity will continue forever. They need not fear. If we are to look for change in the dull brains, the muddled Congressional intellect that has caused all this, we have but faint hope. The absolute inability shown to grasp our commercial interests in a clear and wide sense is patent. Congress would have done it long since had they possessed the capacity. In the reconstruction of the nigger they have forgotten everything that is truly statesmanlike.

Great Britain gives many millions annually to support steam lines, and has the sagacity to see that they are not simply an individual but a national blessing—enlarging commerce, distributing manufactures, making the nation known, offering quick and valuable opportunity for the transport of passengers, treasure and letters, and, in general, forcing the highest grade of prosperity. Without steam lines we grow ignorant of the world. There is half a continent lying to the south of us, and three-fourths of our best commercial men and our Congressional representatives cannot name the countries that compose it or tell its governing languages. We boast of our civilization, and in this we boast of a humbug while we are so deeply steeped in ignorance for lack of steamship communication. We once absorbed a plitance—one-sixth—of the South American trade lying at our very doors. England and France have cut us out of it almost entirely by subsidizing steam lines. On an average one-half of one per cent on the increase of commerce with other countries pays for the subsidies granted by England.

The article which we publish aptly says, "We want naval architects and iron ships." Wood is becoming obsolete in the hulls of vessels which require the maximum of lightness with the maximum of strength. Iron hull sailing and steam ships are now recognized as the best by every commercial nation of Eu-

rope.

THE NEWS.

The cable reports are dated November 19.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a speech to his constituents at Aylesbury, and after thanking them for his return he defended the government financial system, favored a Ministerial Department for Public Instruction free of tax, and asserted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would not remove the troubles in Ireland, which he believed were greatly exaggerated.

The London *Times* of yesterday published that 376 members of Parliament were elected, with a liberal majority of 115. A subsequent despatch gives 437 members elected and a liberal majority of 137.

The Workingmen's Society has invited Minister Johnson to a dinner on the 25th inst.

The Bank of England raised the discount yesterday from two to two and a half per cent.

General Prim is reported to have proposed the Prince of Asturias for the throne of Spain and himself as regent.

Letters from Rome mention that Napoleon has arranged the questions between that government and Italy.